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JOHN MCELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL, BYRON ANDREWS.

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NATIONAL TRIBUNE HEADQUARTERS

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Headquarters at Chicago during the National En-campment will be in Parlor K. Palmer House, and all comrades, their wives and House, and all comrades, their wives are families are cordially invited to call and make themselves at home. They can make appointments to meet their friends there, and have their mail sent to that room in our care.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

There can be scarcely any exaggeration of the awful gravity of the situa tion in China.

No doubt can longer exist that there all history-the massacre of all the Foreign Ministers, with their wives and chil-

lantly advancing to the rescue, has been cut to pieces with the lamentable loss of fine soldiers.

which we must met in the old-time Amerlean way, with unconquerable courage and determination. Not only our Naevery interest of Christianity and Civilization. The whole civilized world is aroused, and we must do our full share our strength, our wealth, our resources, earth.

voice of querulous cavil and carping criterime, there should be only one voice as pensi in demanding that Christianity and humanity shall be vindicated, and soulless barbarism be repressed, no matter what

The Administration is acting with commendable vigor, and hurrying forward about 11,000 men to China. It should call for at least 100,000 men to be ready to immediately follow them, if these should not prove to be sufficient. This a no time for small men and half-way mensures. Severe economy of blood and reasure demands that there should be no Soubt about the sufficiency of the force sent. We have got the work to do, and the more men we send now the fewer we shall have to send later. One hundred thousand men now will be better than 1,000,000 men in six months,... The Administration can have at least 100,000 fairly trained men immediately, and it should avail itself of them and rise to the level of one of the greatest emergencies in all history.

HON, W. P. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, who inflicted such a crushing defeat on Henry Clay Evans, is attracting National attention as a capable political leader, and the head of the Republican party in the South. He is only 48 years of age, but as accomplished wonders for himself in that time. He belongs to the poor mountain whites, and is a nephew of the famous Parson Brownlow. He was born near Abingdon, Va., and his father died when he was 12 years old, leaving him absolutely without money, education or aught else but a stout heart. He walked 300 miles to Nashville, to see his uncle, but he was given a cold reception, which infused into him a savage determination to make something of himself. He went to work at the first thing that offeredassisting a carpenter-and then learned the tinning business, and become a good workman. Next he sold sewing machines, and then tombstones, and began studying law. He had to quit this for a time to support himself, and became fireman on a railroad, and then in an emergency Yan an engine. Then he found favor in the sight of his distinguished uncle, who made him a reporter on his Knoxville paper. Then he bought a paper of his own, at Jonesville, Tenn., and in 1880 entered politics. He is now serving his second term in Congress, and the Louisville "Courier-Journal" says that he is the greatest political boss that has appeared in the South since the days of Andy Johnson and Wm. Mahone. He handled the McKinley boom in Tennessee, and was virtually the manager in several Southern States, where the Republican vote was larger than had ever been known before. The "Courier-Jour-nat" says that he has buried Evans be-trom the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of \$250 per annum. I believe this

Hon, Chas, A. Towne, nominee of the People's party for Vice-President, announces that Imperialism will be the main issue in the campaign. Most of us would

INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT OF

At last, after more than two months of anxious waiting, we hear from the Interior Department as to the view it takes of the pension legislation of the late session of Congress. The Secretary of the Interior writes to the Commissioner as follows:

SECRETARY'S INSTRUCTIONS. Washington, June 30, 1900. THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS: Sin—I have carefully considered your request for instructions respecting the proper administration of the pension act of May 9, 1900 (Public, No. 94), which

AN ACT

In amendment of sections two and three of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pen-sions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27,

net granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the per-formance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as fol-Sec. 2. That all persons who served 90

days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual laor as to render them unable to earn upport, shall, upon making due proof o ulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per mouth and not less that 86 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and in de-termining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in No doubt can longer exist that there the Bureau of Pensions, after the passage has been committed the foulest crime in of this act, upon proof that the disability or disabilities then existed, and shall con tinne during the existence of the same Provided, That persons who are now re eign Ministers, with their wives and cmilitren, and those of their attaches. The world has never known such a gigantic crime as this. There is also little doubt that this was accompanied by tortures and outrages that are beyond description.

A splendid American regiment, gallently advancing to the rescue, has been claim and receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his pension under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensione under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensione under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves that the bureau of Pensions, may by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves as the may prescribe the pensions are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may be application to the Commissioner of Pensio claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act: Provided, kon-erer, That no person shall receive more. than one pension for the same period:

And provided further, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

"Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served 90 days or more in the and determination. Not only our National honor and dignity are involved, but ing the late war of the rebellion, and who was interest of Christianity and Civili-was honorably discharged has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow with out means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not ex for the sake of Christianity and humanity. Our share must be proportionate to death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on our interests, our civilization, our prox- the pension roll from the date of the apour interests, our civilization, our proximity to the scene. In other words, our share must be the principal one, as the greatest Christian and civilized power on greatest Christian and civilized power on the pension for from the date of the approximation of the special content of the special cont of the death or remarriage of the widow. In the face of this awful crisis the or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or icism should be dumb. No matter what children until the age of 16: Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless, the to how we should deal with it. The whole sability; and this provise shall apply American people should be a mighty unit all pensions heretofore granted or here after to be granted under this or any former statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act And provided further, That said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of the said act of June 27, 1890."

Approved May 9, 1900.

In legal effect no change in meaning wrought in section 2 by its amendment, the only purpose of which was to remove any remote justification for varying or diverse constructions of the section by or succeeding officers of the ion Bureau, such as were represented to mye occurred in the past. Giving atten which, in the original and amended forms is expressed in somewhat different words it is dearly commanded that each an every mental or physical infirmity of a permanent character, not the result of the applicant's own vicious habits, shall be duly considered, and his right to a penion and the rate thereof shall be dete nined by the degree to which all of the ofirmities, whether minor or serious then considered together, render him un the to earn a support by manual labor.

The change in section 3 is in the claus widow without means of support othe than her daily labor and an actual ne income not exceeding \$250 per year." Thi change was made in conformity with the following recommendation made by the President in his last annual message to

the Congress: "The Grand Army of the Republic at its recent National Encampment, held in Philadelphia, has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pensions for the widows of of-ficers and enlisted men who served 40 days or more during the war of the other means of support than their dail labor and were married to the soldie sailor, or marine on account of whose se vice they claim pension prior to the date

of the act.

"The present holding of the Department is that if the widow's income aside from her daily labor does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to wit, \$96 would be deemed to be per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while if the widow's income independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor exceeds \$96, she would not be penlabor exceeds \$30, she would not be pen-sionable under the act. I am advised by the Commissioner of Pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred has va-ried widely under different administra-tions of the Pension Office, as well as during different periods of the same adduring different periods of the same ad-ministration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

"With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of Pen-sions recommends that, in order to make the practice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should be not less than \$250 per amount and benot less than \$250 per annum, and he arges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the Pension Office to grant pensionable status to widows un der the terms of the third section of the

to be a simple act of justice and heartily recommend it."

No discretion or judgment can now be exercised by the officers of the Pension Bureau in determining what income, oth-er than from her daily labor, may be posbe glad to have it so, but we shall know more about it after the engagement really opens.

Most of us would sessed by a widow without disqualifying her from receiving a pension under this section. If such income does not exceed \$250 per annum, she is not thereby dis-

disqualification is made absolute by the You will cause all applications for pension under this section, heretofore re-jected, to be examined, and in each in-stance where the conditions shown, it still

continuing, bring the applicant within the terms of this section as amended, you will notify the applicant of that fact, and will transmit to her a suitable blank applica-tion, simple in its arrangement and easily understood, upon which she may give the ecessary information as to whether she ontinues to be a widow and "without neans of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceed-ng \$250 per year." When this additional information is received it will be considinformation is received it will be considered, and if it satisfactorily meets the requirements of section 3 as amended a pen-sion will be allowed accordingly.

n will be shown.
Very respectfully.
E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretar (Signed)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections two and three of an act entitled "An of The National Tribune and of all ly declaratory of the purpose of the Act and friends of the veterans as to both acts. and estops a number of irritating difficulties which were suggested and threatened after the Act of May 9 became a law. For this we thank him again. We now go right along under the Act of June 27, with its original purpose made more explicit-and mandatory. All of the claimant's disabilities must now be taken into account, his allowance made commensurate with their sum of impairment of his physical strength. This is what we have claimed that the law meant was to be done, and the way that Commissione fact, according to such rules and reg- Raum construed it. Commissioner Lochren put another construction upon it.

The Secretary also decides that the clause in regard to widows' incomes is similarly mandatory, and that unless the Government can show that the widow is possessed of a net income, other than the proceeds of her daily labor, exceeding \$250, a pension must be allowed her. The Secretary goes still farther, and directs the re-examination of the rejected claims and the allowance of those which have been rejected because the claimant may have had an income of more than \$96 a

We wish that he had a similar explicit direction in regard to the invalid claims rejected under the Act of June 27, 1890. Upon receipt of this letter the Commis sioner issued the following instructions to

the Examining Surgeons: COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS. Supplemental instructions to Examining Surgeons for their guidance in the exsurgeons for their guidance in the ex-amination of claimants for pension and increase of pension under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, amended by act of May 9, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1900. [Circular.] Section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890,

s amended by the act of May 9, 1900, eads as follows: "Here follows the act of May 9, 1900."

When an order for medical examina-ion under this section is issued by the Bureau it will so state upon its face.

The basis of ratings under this section is inability to earn a support by manual labor due to any mental or physical dis-ability or disabilities of a permanent char-acter not the result of the claimant's own

of Examining Surgeons shall specifically state the rating to which, in their judgment, the claimant is entitled. This will be determined by giving due conach and every infirmity, degree or extent to which deration to each and all of these infirmities, whether minor or serious, when considered together, render the claimant unable to earn a support by manual labor. The result will be stated as \$6, \$8, \$10 or \$12 per month, and not 6-18, 8-18, 10-18, etc., nor should there

be a separate rating of separate disabilies, as heretofore. When in the judgment of the Examin ng Surgeons the aggregate of the dis-bilities disables the claimant in a de-ree materially affecting his capacity for graing a support by manual labor, the minimum rate of \$6 per month will be lated, and when the claimant is wholly mable to earn a support or nearly so, by eason of his infirmities, the maximum rate of \$12 per month will be stated. For intermediate degrees of disability the rate of \$8 or \$10 per month will be stated, according to the degree of disability.

Bear in mind that the maximum rate of pension under this section is \$12 per month, and that even if the claimant should be so disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another per-

the age of 65 years is allowed at least, the minimum rate, unless he appears to have unusual vigor and ability for the performance of manual labor in one of that age.

The effect of partial senility should be considered with other infimity. abilities. A claimant who has attained the age of 65 years is allowed at least, the onsidered with other infirmities, where there are such, and the aggregate inca-pacity rated.

The certificate must state whether the everal infirmities are permanent, and whether they are the result of the claimint's own vicious bubits. Only the which are of a permanent character, and not the regult of the claimant's own vi-cious habits, can be considered in fixing

the rate.
The certificate must give a full and ac muste description of each and every dis-bility in accordance with general instruc-

It is desirable for the proper adjudica ion of the claim that each report of ex-mination shall contain an exact pen pic are of the condition of the clair n accurate and painstaking diagnosis is infirmities in such detail, as to medical terms and descriptions, as will enable the medical officers of the Bureau to de-termine accurately the condition of the

elaimant. H. CLAY EVANS, Commissioner. Approved: E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary of the Interior.

This is more technical than important. Its only practical value is to direct the Surgeons to combine the effect of the disabilities and pronounce upon the result upon the claimant's ability to earn a support by manual labor. Practically the Examining Surgeons have always been doing this in their statements of the aggregate disabilities they found upon examination. The main complaint has not been upon the Examining Surgeons' ratings but the way their reports have been treated in the Pension Bureau. The Bureau has cut down or absolutely rejected the Examining Surgeons' estimates as to what the claimant was entitled to. This has been a bitter grievance in the minds of the veterans. The real remedy must come from reform in the practices of the Bureau. There is no hint that this will be



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The long afternoon passed away with the cranky old locomotive still laboring slowly northward

Every turn of the worn, uneven wheels We are sincerely grateful to the Secretary brought a joit, a clatter, as if of something breaking, a shrick of grinding, unoiled axles, and a visible straining of the en, uneven, and warped as to gauge, that it seemed strange that engine or cars stayed on. The strap rails would occasionally turn up into "snake-heads," which would tear up the boards on the bottom of the cars, and scare the inmates with the danger of stabbing them and wrecking the cars, until the engine could be this. In the first place he takes the proper view that the Act of May 9, 1900, was not new pension legislation, but mere by declarators of the augustos of the Act. ing the cars, until the engine could be stopped and backed, the rail released, and spiked down again. Then the water tanks had either rotted down, or the pumps were out of order. The engine seemed to want to drink as often as a lazy school-boy on a hot afternoon, and every time a creek was handy, the two hard-worked ne-groes on the tender would replenish the tank-by carrying up water in buckets. Then there were no wood-piles, and the engineer stopped whenever he discovered a fence-corner still standing, or a likely lot of deadwood anywhere, while the negroes cut it and piled it on the tender. "They call this railroading," said Shorty, scornfully, "Taint as good as pole-beating in high water on the Mud Turtle River. If I couldn't take a wash biler and a set of wheels and tinker up a better railroad than this out of any junk shop in St. Louis, I hope I may never ee the back o' my neck. "And see them niggers chop," said Si

with the disgust of a genuine, skillful Western axman. "I think pap'd have a fit if he seen any one on his place swing an ax like that. I believe I could graw log in two with my teeth while the outting it, and their kerfs must look like the sides of a rat-hole. How, in the name o' goodness, did they ever git this coun-try cleared with sich timber-butchers as "They haint cleared it up to any alarm-

ing extent." responded Shorty, "and they've bin mor'n 200 years at it. If them niggers was up in Injianny they'd freeze to death while cutting wood to warm therwealves." Their impatience was mollified, how

ever, by seeing signs everywhere that they were approaching the main rebel army, and presumably that of Sherman. Whenever the country roads came in lew they were filled with wagons hauling forward supplies, or going back for more. They passed trains on sidings, loaded with lean, long-horned cattle, the sight of which excited Si's derision.

"They wouldn't let sich rusty stock as that live to cat up the acorns and beechthat live to cat up the acords and beechnuts and buckeyes up in Injianny," said he. "They're all horns, and skin and bones. If the rebels'd only butcher 'em where they git 'em, and send on just the meat they'd save carrying about 900 pounds out o' every 1,000."

Most gratifying were signs, increasing in frequency, which told to their soldierly eyes where our cavalry had succeeded in reaching the railroad. They

derly eyes where our cavairy had suc-ceeded in reaching the railroad. They finally came to Lovejoy Station, where there had been terrific cavairy and in-fantry fighting July 29 and 30. Wild have marked a wide extent. The depot, with a large amount of cotton and pro-visions had been burned together with visions, had been burned, together with hundreds of wagons, and the unburied carcasses of the mules made a horrible stench. Clouds of buzzards were waddling around, gorging themselves. The track had been torn up for a mile or two, vicious habits. There are no schedule rates for incapacity resulting from any separate or combined disabilities. If a pension is allowed under this section, it will be either for \$0, \$8, \$10 or \$12 permonth. \$6 being the minimum and \$12 the

separate or combined disabilities. If a pension is allowed under this section, it will be either for \$6, \$8, \$10 or \$12 permonth, \$6 being the minimum and \$12 the maximum.

The act of April 4, 1900, requires that the report of Examining Surgeons shall carbines. hell over a bigger stretch o' ground than he kin on foot with a Springfield rifle. There couldn't have bin a great many time, wasn't foolin' away my time," responded the engineer, sharply. "I've got a link on that that's bound to give away, and likely to do it any minute. he kin on foot with a Springfield rifle.

There couldn't have bin a great many of our boys here, but they give them rebels an awful rassle, and raised as much particular Cain as a full army corps could've done. Great boys, them cavalrymen of ours."

a link on thar that's bound to give away, and likely to do it any minute. I was huntin' a good withe to bold things to gether until we kin git through."

Si, overhearing the conversation, noticed how the engineer, when spenking to the Lieutenant, instinctively adopted the tone and promoving or the Scott

"I'd like to see the whole of Georgy in the same condition," said Si, savagely. Even that wouldn't begin to pay up for Andersonville.

Some hours later they came to Jones ro, where the fate of Atlanta had been boro, where the fate of Atlanta had been decided by their own old Fourteenth Corps flinging its mighty weight in a resistless war-torrent against the works which had protected Hood's remaining railroad and his extreme left flank. It was the strong, crushing blow which had toppled the rebel hopes into cureless ruin, and changed the jubilations in Atlanta into white-lipped terror over the inevitable doom. But though the event had been infinitely greater than at Loveiov's been infinitely greater than at Lovejoy's us Station, the black, far-reaching wrack be and ruin were not so impressive. There were the long lines of red earthworks over which the fight had raged so fearson a higher rate cannot be allowed, and should not be recommended.

The age of the claimant is an important factor in fixing the rate. A claimant who has reached the age of 75 years is allowed the maximum rate for sensity alone, even where there are no special pensionable disabilities. A claimant who has attained

What had encouraged the boys even more than the uninterrupted progress northward was the conduct of the guards. On the way to Andersonville there were guards in and on top of every car, every ovement of the prisoners was watched, and every order enforced by lev-eling a gun. Several men were shot on the way down, and many more shot at. Now there was only a handful of guards, under a Lieutenant, and they seemed so adifferent as to what the prisoners migh that they all went back into the ca-cose and stayed there.

"Mebbe they think it's no use guarding

is," suggested St. "There is nothing to steal, after our cayalry and the rebels' has bin over the country, and if a man run away he'd starve to death before he'd

While they were waiting at one of the creeks for the negroes to fill up the tand with their buckets Si and Shorty took th with their buckets Si and Shorty took the boys down to the water for a good wash, which they sadly needed, since the heat, dust and grime, were fearful. They cleansed out Pete's and Sandy's gangrenous sores fenderly with soft paw-paw leaves, and applied Alf Russell's favorite prescription of a poultice of white-oak bark, bound on with paw-paw strips.

The engineer of the train came up to them, wiping his hands on a piece of cotton waste, in the perfunctor manner of the perfunctor manner.

on waste, in the perfunctory manner of its tribe. He cast a glance around to see that all the guards were about the boose out of carshot and their attention directed elsewhere. The negroes, too, were at some distance. He pulled out his knife, and looking around as if searching for a withe of some kind to use on the engine, stepped behind a screen of bushes and with a quick motion of his head in-dicated a desire for Si to come up to him, where they would be out of sight. "Where are you fellers from?" he

asked.
"From Injianny," answered Si.
"So I thought I overheard some of you ay back there apiece. From what part of Indiana?" "From Bean Blossom Crick, down on lower Wabash."

"Gracious; I come from Evansville "Gracious; I come from Evansville my-self. I began railroading on the old Evansville & Terre Haute—candy-butcher and paper-boy. Then I got a job uring on the Ohio & Mississippi. We

quick, for if them rebels ketch me talking with you I'll get it, and then it'll all be up. You see, they watch us engineers like hawks, and they've got to. We're all from the North. None of these clay-eaters down here's got sense enough to run an engine. The boys are giving them the jump, and skipping to the Yankee lines every chance they get, until they ain't half enough engineers in the South to do the work. They've shot and hung several that they caught skipping, but that only lessens the number of engineers. Don't make any more for them. Lots Don't make any more for them. Lots more o' the boys'd vamoose if they didn't have their families down here. Now have their families down here. Now listen: I'm dead set to get away. Can't you help me? Can't you work me through with your squad?"
"We'll do our durned best," answered

used to take water at Bean Blossom Crick; remember the place well."

The thunder you did," said Sl, delightedly, "Why, you must know lots of folks that I do. Remember old Whazele, that run the hot-air pumping-engine?"

"Yes; but this ain't no time for miscellaneous chinning. I must talk mighty quick, for if them rebels ketch me talking with you I'll get it, and then it'll all be with you I'll get it, and then it'll all be with you I'll get it, and then it'll all be with you I'll get it, and then it'll all be and an abundance to eat and more facilities for keeping clean than they are to use. They were all ready for cared to use. They were all ready for ods away. Come back here, and you kin see it plain."

The guard, full of engerness, jumped down and ran back to Si. "There," said Si, pointing with the cared Now, and the big shell-cared Now, and the big shell ernment they were fighting to destroy. Everyone carried a haversack, which had been filled with food before they had



"I'VE GOT SOME YANKEE TOGS," SAID THE ENGINEER.

his train.

They

swered and passed.

Confederacy, and not so much worse than

railroading. I've been just as much a prisoner for the last three years as you

have been, and without any hope of ex-change. I may have had a little more to eat than you had at Andersonville, but

heap of an engine; and then the way I'm orded over by every ignorant Yahoo

chicken guts on his sleeves, like that Lieu-

would get off the train and pass through the lines in single file between a rebel and

Union officer, who checked their names

"That'll be all right," said Si. "I put

Tom Radbone's name on my list which I made out for the rebels down there at

Andersonville. Tom belonged to our com-pany, and was killed just as we entered the abatis, in the charge at Kenesaw. But

I put his name down because there was

one of the fellers who worked on the tunnel with us that we wanted to take

along, but he was too sick to be moved and was left behind. You just wash that smut offen your face and hands and kiv-

a man on the enjine with me when we got near the lines, and not to let me leave the cab until I'd run the train clear back

here."
This did not daunt Si or Shorty, but

called for still more careful planning. Nearly the rest of the night was spent in

on a locomotive, and gained some knowledge of the rudiments of engine-running.

was decided that they would all get int

places. Shorty run the engine down, stay

place and go through with the rear of the

what the same age, hight and build. The

n until the engineer was safely ac he line, and then come up, demand

he next car to the locomotive, and that

orty had once fired for a few days

as they were called, and the men an-

that old jerkwater thrashing machine the engineer slipped up to them through the darkness. He was greatly agitated, the change by which the Union lines were to be approached in daylight seemed to frustrate his plans. He declared he would almost rather die than go back with

togs in my box on the engine, which I can put on,"—

"Yes," chimed in Si, whose mind was acting quickly, for he saw the Lieutenant sauntering down toward the engine, probably to see why the train did not start.

"Your name's Tom Radbone; you belong to Co. Q. 200th Injianny Volunteer Infantry, Capt. McGillicuddy's company, you was taken at the charge on Kenesaw, 27th of June, and you belonged in Andersonville to the First Squad o' the Fourteenth Detachment, Got all that?"

"Tom Radbone, Co. Q. 200th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Capt. McGillicuddy's company; captured in the charge of Kenesaw, June 27; belonged in Andersonville

saw, June 27; belonged in Andersonville to the First Squad of the Fourteenth Detachment," repeated the engineer, slowly, "That's all right. Say it over and over agin, till you git it pat, and kin rattle it off without batting an eye. We'll work you though if there's a guarate change ou through if there's a quarter chance Mind your eye, now. Here comes the

The engineer, who had cut a hickory sprout while he was talking, trimmed it as he deliebrately walked toward his en-

ne. "Why ain't yo' a-gwine on, engineer?" "Why ain't yo' a-gwine on, engineer, asked the Lieutenant, rather crossly. "Seems ter me y're allers takin' water, an' a long time doin' hit every time."

"I don't know of no way o' running an engine without giving her all the water she needs," responded the engineer, coolly. "The niggers've bin totin' the water up they could. They ain't no

the tone and pronunciation of the South, while when speaking to him his articulation was that of his native Indiana.
"Well, git on yer injine, and let's start,
for the Lord's sake," said the Lieutenant.

We'uns won't git nothin' ter eat till we 'uns git back, an' we'uns'll starve ter death at this rate." "It seems as if we are certainly going

right straight to our lines, Shorty," said Si, after they had talked over the matter of the engineer, and discussed ways and means of working him through the lines with their squad. "I've never felt lines with their squad. "I've ne the event had to me something might turn up to block be that if this train keeps on running we'll land with old Sherman before many hours. I have to catch hold o' myself to keep from just jumpin' up and down and hollering. I wonder what part of our lines we'll come into? I wonder who'll be there? Wouldn't it be just too great if we should strike our old division? It'd be too good if we should strike our old brigade the first thing, and find the 1st Oshkosh, or the Maumee Muskrats, or the Kankakee Railer! Kankakee Railsplitters, or even that new Michigan regiment that just came in." "Anybody in blue clothes who carries a gun 'll do me," answered Shorty. "But what I've bin thinkin' of is that we're a

mighty sick looking gang to go around where there are any decent soldiers. We wouldn't allow sich a raft o' scarecrows is we are to even go back among the teams. Just look at us, won't you?"
"Well, I confess I haint bin thinking
much about looks," said Si, taking a realy comprehensive survey for the first time. But I should say that if we wuz put up at auction on our looks, we wouldn't bring constable's sale prices. In fact, I don't hink I ever saw a tougher looking gang

roustabouts anywhere."
Shorty had long ago lost even the apolgies for shoes which he had worn into rison, and with them had gone nearly all of his pantaloons up to his knees and of his shirt sleeves to his elbows. His generous-sized feet and hairy limbs never this box, with which he cropped Shorty's hair His and heard to about the same stubblewere pretty in their best estate, and this was far from being their best estate. His and beard to about the same studies shock of red hair was tangled and matted, and on it lay a ragged hat made of of old over-alls, and a capacious pair of the long-leaved pine. The carpet slippers, which he had worn when carpet slippers when carpet sli

lay down on the ground if y'd ruther," said the Sergeant of the Guard to the boys when the train finally stopped.
"But ain't you going to give us something to eat?" asked Si. "We haint had nothin' since yesterday, and we're almost starved. Thar haint nothin' fer you 'uns.

expected ter make yer lines ter-day, an' no rations wuz allowed fer you 'uns. You uns 'Il jist have ter tucker hit out until on 'uns git ter yer folks ter-morrer."

While Si and Shorty were yet digesting this dismal announcement, the expected of the car-door, called to the guard train from the front came along, loaded "Say, guard, do you like honey?"

The guard, full of engerness, jumped down and ran back to Si.

"There," said Si, pointing with the greatest earnestness. "See that hig shell-bark, with the top blowed out? Now, over to the left a rod or two you'll see a big sweet gum."

"Yes: I see 'cm," answered the guard.
"Well, right betwixt 'cm, a few rods further on, is a big sycamore. It's just for the property of the state of the second of the seco started from our lines.

"Think o' them whelps having the gracelessness to go right back to-morrow to fightin' the Government," said Si, "af-

ter all that they've seen and got."
"There's some kind o' curs that the better you feed and treat 'em the quicker

further on, is a big sycamore. It's just swarming with bees, and they're flying to it from every direction. Look up there. t from every direction. Look up there. The guard cast his eyes upward in

search of the honey-bearers so plain to SFs eyes. He had a tirm belief in the Keen-eyed "bee-hunters."

The two negroes were on the ground with him straining their eyes in the same

direction.

At that moment Shorty, who had climbed on the engine, wrench and oil can in hand, rang the bell, and pulled the lever of the throttle. The train started with a bound. There was no time for the guard to get back. Encumbered with his musket he grabbed at several cars before he succeeded in catching one, and climbed in with the assistance of the prisoners. The negroes got on later and climbed to the top of the array where the conthe top of the cars, where they sat until the engine should stop.

The engine made good time for the rest

of the distance, and almost ran over the guard stationed on the track, for Shorty had become so excited at the sight of the Flag floating in among the trees, and the line of armed men in blue uniforms, that he felt impelled to run over a rebel by way of celebrating the occasion. But he brought the engine to a stand-still, amid a chorus of yells from the guards, and orders from the guards arithmetic from the officers minded with orders from the officers, mingled with some disparaging remarks about the

'Yankee engineer."

The overjoyed boys poured off the cars and feasted their eyes on the sight of the

"Fall in, men. Fall into single line at once, with the right resting here," said rebel officers, with business promptitude. Hurry up, for we've no time to waste."
The boys needed no second bidding. Stook his stand at the place indicated, with the engineer next to him and the rest immediately behind.

"Forward, march," commanded the rebel. "Call out your names as you come up ter them men with pens and papers, and wait thar till they tell you ter go ahead."

"Josiah Klegg," said Si, "Sergeant, Co. Q, 200th Injianny Volunteer Infantry." "Right. Go ahead," said the tally man. "Thos. Radbone, Co. Q. 200th Injianny Volunteer Infantry," said the engineer, with a perceptible shake in his voice.

The tallymen had to hunt down to the end of Si's list before they found it.

"Right. Go ahead."

"Talk about Andersonville being so bad," he said. "It is only a little worse than the rest of the infernal Southern Montgomery Scruggs, Henry Joslyn, Alfred Russell, Gideon Mackall, Alexander

Baker and Peter Skidmore were passed and checked off. "Where's Corporal Daniel Elliott?" In-

"Where's Corporal Daniel Elliott? Inquired one of the checkers. "He's in your squad, and should be here."
"He must've got in another car. He'll be along soon," answered Si, pressing on toward where the Flag floated.

(To be continued.)

cat than you had at Andersonville, but I've bin worked at all hours of the day and night, and worse 'n they'd work any of their niggers, and all for nothin'. What they call my wages won't hardly buy me prison grub. I take my life in my hands every minute I am on that crazy old scrap bean of an engine; and then the way I'm THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE submitted & list of questions to Commissioner Evans as to his practice under the amended tenant back there, makes me so hot at times that I can hardly keep from piling laws. He wrote his answer to each, and we give them herewith:

up the whole train in the bottom of a river and killing everybody on board. I'll If a soldier or sailor of the war of the rebellion served 90 days and has been honorably discharged, and had pending on certainly do it, if they keep me here another month."
"I feel pretty sure we kin work you monorably discharged, and had pending on May 9, 1900, an application for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, will he be required to file a formal application under the act of May 9, 1900, in order to secure the benefits of the liberal rating allowed under the act of May 9, 1900?

Answer Law serve he shall not through somehow, even if it is daylight," said Si. "Can't we, Shorty?"
"Well, if we can't I hope I may never see the back o' my neck," responded Shorty, awakened to the fullest interest by the double opportunity of helping a Union man and of hurting the rebels. "If Answer. Law says he shall-not ne-

essary.

2. If such a soldier or sailor has herewe can't beat this gang of dumb rebel steers in a little game of that kind I'll tofore applied for a pension under the act of June 27, 1900, and his claim has been rejected, either before May 9, 1900, or put their heads together to conoct a scheme which could not and must since that date, on the ground not fail. The engineer had been up is not disabled in a ratable deg there before, and had some knowledge of the way things were conducted. The under the act of May 9, 1960, in since that date, on the ground that he is not disabled in a ratable degree, will he be required to file a formal application train would run up to a short distance of a line of rebel guards stretching across secure the reconsideration of his case un-der the liberal ratings allowed under the the track. A few rods in front of them act of May 9, 1900?

Answer. Yes.

Union guards. The Yankee prisoners

3. If a soldier or sa

Answer. Yes.

3. If a soldier or sailor is pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, and had pending on May 9, 1900, an application for an increase of his pension, in which case he had been examined prior to May 9, 1900, will he be required to file a forual application under the act of May 9, 1900, in order to get the benefits of said

1900, in order to get the benefits of said act?

Answer. No.

4. If a soldier or sailor is pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, and had pending on May 9, 1900, an application for an increase of pension, although he had not been examined by Board of Surgeons until after May 9, 1900, will he be required to file a formal application unitarity. required to file a formal application un-der the act of May 9, 1900, in order to get the benefits of said act?

Answer. No.

5. Will a pension be allowed under the act of May 9, 1900, for a lesser degree of disability than under the practice that obtained prior to that date in the consideration of invalid claims for pension filed inder the act of June 27, 1800?

Answer. Same practice prevails.

There is far more hope in this than in inything that has emanated from the Pension Bureau for a long time. In the first place, a man having an application now pending before the Bureau will not be required to file anew, but can continue to prosecute his claim, and save his arrears. But if his claim has been rejected he must file a new claim. Since the Secretary has decided that the Act of May 9 is not new legislation, superseding the old, we will still have the benefit of the Act of March 6, 1896, giving him arrears from the date of the original filing of his claim.

Now the main thing is the actual workthe train should stop at some convenient place just before the rebel line was reached, and he and the engineer change

ing of the Bureau under these new rules, That is, in fact, everything. We have had rules and orders before. We shall have to wait and see the way they are carried out.

THE 9th U. S. has a history dating from 1855, when it was organized, with Geo. Wright, of Vermont, as Colonel. It Mass, H. A. (Spanish war); Second Lieut. Renben Smith a Second Lieutenant in the 14th Minn. (Spanish war); Second Lieut. F. R. Lang, Sergeant-Major, 1st Me.; Second Lieut. W. H. Waldron, Q. M. Sergeant 2d W. Va.; Second Lieutenant Allen Smith, Corporal, 1st Wash.; Sec-ond Lieut. Chas. S. Foster, Sergeant, 1st N. D.

skin of his face was pecling off from the poisoning, and the fringe of red beard on his face ragged and bleached by the sun into discordant shades. Si had the remants of what had once been shoes on his feet and held on by strips of bark, but as to the rest he was a tattered and discording the rest he was a tattered and dis as to the rest he was a tattered and dilapidated match for his partner. He was
only worse frazzled than the rest of the
squad because there was much more of
him to frazzle.

They had lost so much time that the
Lieutenant was told to stop his train on
a switch, a mile or two out, to get out of
the way of the train expected from the
front with exchanged rebel prisoners, and
wait there till morning.

"You 'uns kin git outen the kyars, an'
lay down on the ground if y'd ruther,"
said the Sergeant of the Guard to the
boys when the train finally stopped.

"But ain't you going to give us sometill train type going to give us sometill train the fist U. S.; Lieut the fist us to manage the
guard in the cab. Shorty was in the mood
for braining him with the monkey-wrench,
and throwing his body off in the ditch,
but it was finally decided that when the
engine shoply off in the ditch,
but it was finally decided that when the
engine the guard in the cab. Shorty was in the mood
for braining him with the monkey-wrench,
and throwi ond Lieutenant in the 14th Minn.; Lieut. E. R. Gibson a private in the 20th U. S.; Lieut. E. A. Bumpus a private in the 1st Mass. H. A. (Spanish war); Second Lieut.

morning, and ran along to within two miles of the rebel line, when it came to a sharp curve to the left. This hid the right side of the engine from the view from the caboose. The engineer jumped off to this side, oil can and wrench in hand, and walked to the rear truck and teconol down as if to scrattinize scenation. stooped down as if to scrutinize something that had gone wrong there. Instantly, Shorty was by his side, and some lightning transformations of garments made in the shadow of the overla

At the same moment Si, leaning far out